

Photo by David Tenenbaum

Democrats express election confidence

By Norman D. Sandler

The Democratic campaign for the presidency is now in full swing in Cambridge after the opening Saturday of McGovern-Shriver campaign headquarters in Central Square at which McGovern supporters charged the press with being at least partially responsible for Richard Nixon's current lead in the race for the White House.

Local politicians and campaign staffers gathered at the headquarters for the "Grand Opening" of the new location. The Office will serve as a center for the coordination of all campaign activities for the city of Cambridge, though the Democrats have little doubt that the city, as well as all of the state's 14 electoral votes, will go to the South Dakota senator in the November election.

Speakers at Saturday's event included Cambridge Mayor Barbara Ackermann, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Democratic Committee Charles Flaherty, and Assistant Majority Leader of the House of Representatives Thomas P. O'Neill (D-Mass.; pictured above), who held the news media responsible for the sluggishness to date of the McGovern campaign, charging that of the 1400 major newspapers in the country, only 87 have endorsed the Democratic contender. O'Neill added that "the situation [the campaign] is not as gloomy as the press makes it out to be."

(Please turn to page 2)

Westgate II near completion

By Linda Young

The grand opening of Westgate II, originally scheduled for early September, then rescheduled for October 1, has again been postponed.

Director of Housing and Food Services Harmon E. Brammer predicts, optimistically, that all 24 floors will be ready for occupancy by October 8. On September 7 floors two through seven were opened and as of now only 60 to 75 of the 401 graduates slated for Westgate II have moved in. Also delayed, probably until September 18, will be the opening of floors eight through 18. The remainder of prospective tenants live temporarily in Ashdown House or Random Hall, or are staying with friends.

Westgate II is contracted to Jackson Construction, the firm responsible for MacGregor. The company ran into numerous and lengthy delays on that project also.

According to Brammer, the Housing Office is eager to establish better communications with residents. He said that students in Westgate II are being reasonable about the inconvenient conditions in the building, accepting them as bothersome but necessary.

Undergraduates can now console themselves with the fact that they are not the only ones affected by the Institute-wide housing shortage. The latest delay, unlike the previous one, cannot be blamed on striking elevator workers but rather on miscellaneous factors. For example, a plumbers' strike held up work for three days. At present, the only working elevator is the construction lift and this causes further problems by slowing the transport of building materials.

Although no cockroaches pest the residents of Westgate II, other inconveniences abound. Some residents are quite perturbed with the lack of heating which causes cold and fitful

nights. Tenants were amazed to discover that no lights exist in bedrooms or living rooms. To the budget-conscious who are fond of being able to see at night, i.e. everyone, this knowledge caused much distress. In addition, residents can transport furniture only during times when the construction elevator is reserved for that purpose. However, Brammer assured *The Tech* that the building is entirely safe for occupation.

Despite the non-functional passenger elevator, the noxious paint fumes, the dangling electrical wires and the heaps of junk which decorate every hallway, residents are pleased with Westgate II. Their enthusiasm is not dampened by the wearisome trudge up several flights of stairs, nor by the rubble which has accumulated everywhere. Some residents are so relieved to be released from the "Ashdown relic" that Westgate II is considered the epitome of luxury.

[See photos, page 5]

Cambridge to raise rents

By Lee Giguere

Average increases of between 24 and 32% in approved rent levels appear imminent for Cambridge tenants.

According to J. Kenneth Griffin, Executive Director of the Cambridge Rent Control Board, the increase, as a percentage of 1967 rent levels, is due to climbing costs to landlords, including taxes, insurance, water and fuel rate increases.

However, the Cambridge Tenants Organizing Committee (CTOC) is demanding that there be no increase and is charging that some landlords are falsifying their rent figures for the 1967 base period. Further, CTOC claims that there are no reliable data on Cambridge rental rates prior to the adoption of rent control in 1970. The tenant's group is also basing its opposition to the increase on the claim that income has not increased 30% over the last five years.

This morning at 8:30 am, the CTOC is "confronting" the Rent

Control Board with its demands.

While the CTOC is claiming that the increase will be of an across-the-board variety, Griffin indicated that landlords will have to petition the Board for approval and added that many landlords have already significantly increased their rents from their 1967 base levels. In some cases, Griffin predicted, rents might even be lowered if the tenants petitioned the Board, although he commented that many Cambridge tenants are rather apathetic.

The Rent Control Board, Griffin explained, has surveyed two neighborhoods by phone, using Cambridge voting lists to find tenants who had been there since 1967. The results showed an increase of 33% in a low-income neighborhood, and of 29% in what he described as a moderate-income area.

While the Board had no breakdown on what areas of Cambridge were the most likely to face large increases, Griffin noted that units with a high

turnover rate had probably already experienced significant increases. (Griffin agreed that such units were probably occupied by students; therefore possible rent increases will affect them the least.)

Griffin explained that he felt rent control would tend to equalize the purchasing power of students with that of Cambridge families since the Board bases its decisions on rental rates only on the unit itself and does not consider the number of occupants. He predicted that once landlords were deprived of the financial advantage of renting to groups of young people, they would give preference to families. This, he continued, would be likely to force young tenants to choose between more expensive units and the more dilapidated ones. Personally, he added, he thought young people would be more likely to force the owners of decaying properties to improve them.

Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Kenneth C. Browning, who has responsibility in the Dean's Office for Housing, predicted that either condition in Cambridge, an across-the-board increase in the unavailability of middle and lower-middle cost housing to students, would put pressure on the campus housing system. Browning's guess was that students wouldn't go to high-rent luxury apartments and so would be forced to choose between low-grade off-campus housing and the Institute dormitories.

Ellison hopes to probe role of MIT women

By Chris Kenrick

Making women an integral part of the MIT community rather than a special interest group is the goal of the newly appointed Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, Anne Ellison.

Ellison's appointment was largely in response to a recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Role of Women Students at MIT. The recommendation called for "the hiring of a woman by the Dean for Student Affairs Office who would have primary but not exclusive responsibility for women students."

"I would really like to listen to and get to know the women students," Ellison said in a recent interview with *The Tech*. "I don't want this office to become just a problem center; I hope that women will feel free to come by to talk about anything."

Ellison cited both the Ad Hoc Committee and the Women's Forum as being instrumental in helping MIT women. "At MIT — especially this past year — women have really come together," she remarked.

Ellison sees the minority status of women students at MIT as the root of many of the women's problems. "When women are in such a minority, they often feel that they're either excluded and discriminated against or given special attention," she said. "Either way, it's bad."

"Also, when a woman is alone in a class of men, she often feels called upon to be the repre-

sentative of womankind — to give the 'female view' on every issue.

"Another problem is that there are very few women in tenured faculty positions at MIT. It is often harder for women students because nearly all of the high achievers they see around them are men."

Ellison hopes to work with the admissions office to increase the number of female applicants to MIT. Presently, the undergraduate male-female ratio is about ten to one. Women comprise about nine percent of the graduate students, but that figure also includes special students.

"I don't think that they are going to solve this problem by making just a few more places and filling them with women," Ellison said.

During her first few weeks as Assistant Dean, Ellison is still sorting out projects that demand top priority. One of the first involves graduate students.

"The women graduate students don't seem to use the Dean's office," she said. "I would especially like to work to bring the women undergraduates and graduate students together."

Another possible project is a seminar series in which outstanding women of the Boston-Cambridge community would come to MIT.

Ellison urges interested MIT women to attend the Women's Forum which meets every Monday noon in the Bush Room.

Demos confident in Mass.

(continued from page 1)

Campaign issues

O'Neill also hit at the ever-important popularity polls, which have had a rather disastrous effect on the Democratic campaign effort. According to him, "Nixon had only 23% acceptability of performance in Massachusetts twelve weeks ago in a poll conducted by the Committee to Re-elect a Democratic Congress, and now the pollsters are saying that there's a chance we [the Democrats] may lose the state to Nixon."

He went on to say that the attempted bugging of the Democratic National Committee headquarters was "the boldest thing ever done in the history of American politics," adding his hopes that it would turn into a campaign issue. The House Democratic leader also said that the major issue of this election is not going to be the war ("though most average citizens... don't realize we still have 187,000 troops in Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos"), but rather the economy, which he regards as "the belly issue" on inflationary prices, unacceptably high levels of unemployment, and "a lack of concern or regard for the common citizen" by the Nixon administration.

The vote in Massachusetts

The speakers at the opening of the campaign headquarters all

voiced the opinion that they will not take Massachusetts in November without a considerable effort. They claim that they are still not "counting it off."

However, it appears that Massachusetts will not break historic tradition and will go for McGovern, even though in a poll by *Newsweek* last month, he was given only seven sure electoral votes (South Dakota and the District of Columbia) to Nixon's 220.

The Democrats are campaigning in Massachusetts. However, according to campaign staffers, money and staffers which were to be used in the Bay State are being diverted to Connecticut and Rhode Island, which national headquarters has termed "key states" in taking a clean sweep of New England.

Locally, MIT students were bussed to Hartford, Connecticut last weekend for canvassing. In the weeks to come they will be taken, along with students from other parts of the state, to other New England regions where they are needed much more than in Massachusetts.

Strategy - registration

The campaign strategy here will be to complete a massive voter registration drive by October 7 - the final day to register before the election, and then follow that with canvassing

efforts to acquaint voters with the McGovern stands on the issues.

Voter registration canvasses in Cambridge have been very successful, yielding a total of 47,000 voters registered thus far, with 1600 having been registered this summer. There are also efforts in progress to register students at Harvard, MIT, and Leslie College later this month.

New York

What has been termed one of the keys to the election, New York state, is apparently leaning very heavily toward McGovern, in contrast to many of the reports which have been circulated over the past few weeks.

McGovern's national campaign staff is sinking money into the smaller New England states. New York staffers have revealed much more confidence in sweeping New York as well as a high percentage of the Jewish vote, which is considered crucial in taking New York City.



The Cambridge Election Commission was presented yesterday with seven petitions requiring them by law to send registrars to MIT, Harvard, and Leslie College to increase voter registration among students in the city. John Brode, Chairman of the Cambridge City Committee (above left), presented the documents to the Chief Clerk of the Commission, and was later told by Commissioner Frank Burns that the Commission would decide the issue by the first of next week. A registration session is tentatively scheduled for the MIT Student Center on or about October 4.

Photo by David Tenenbaum

UA provides social events

By Drew Jaglom

With last week's beer blast and tonight's concert, the Undergraduate Association appears to be breaking new ground for itself by presenting social events for the MIT community. *The Tech* spoke with UAP Curtis Reeves about this, and about any future plans the UA has for campus social events.

Reeves termed the events essentially "feelers," to see what people at MIT want in the way of social events, and, in fact, whether they want any at all. He plans to put out a survey of social attitudes of MIT students to find out what sort of events would have the greatest appeal.

The beer blast, said Reeves, was a great success, despite the fact that it lost \$250. Many people were there and enjoyed themselves, he said, adding, "I have not quite perfected my technique for inventing girls for these things." The UAP is working to remedy that situation.

Commenting on the financial loss, Reeves emphasized that the

UA budget was student money, and that the beer blast was the sort of event upon which he felt the money should be spent; it "provided a service many people used, and was fun." Another beer blast is planned for the opening of the spring term, possibly to be sponsored by the Student Center Committee rather than by the UA, and

Reeves expressed the hope that it would achieve a greater financial success and a more rapid distribution of beer.

Reeves also did not expect to make money on tonight's Spirit in Flesh concert. Ticket sales have been slow, with under 100 sold as of Tuesday afternoon.

Unless the sales pick up and there is a large number of tickets sold at the door, the UA "could lose a bundle." The concert was publicized at several other schools, especially Harvard, Tufts, and Simmons, and is being advertised on WBCN and in the *Boston Phoenix* and *The*

Real Paper, and it is hoped that this will increase ticket sales.

Speaking of possible future events, in addition to next spring's beer blast, Reeves mentioned that he had been contacted in regard to having actress Jane Fonda speak here. The cost would be about \$3000, so he is looking for a co-sponsor for the event. Reeves emphasized that he needs both suggestions and help; he "wants to see money used to the best advantage of the student body in general," and for that to be possible he needs student input.

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New recycling plan to begin in November

By Mike McNamee

A new program of recycling is coming to MIT in November, one which "has the potential for reclamation of up to 90% of the tremendous amount of waste coming from MIT offices," according to a report by students Fred Gross '73 and Doug Brogan '75. The report, sponsored by Vice-President of Operations Philip Stoddard, indicates substantial savings can be realized through recycling.

Operating in many of the Institute's administrative offices, the plan provides that each office will be equipped with two receptacles, one for recyclable paper and the other for non-recyclable rubbish such as carbon paper and plastic cups. The plan depends on source separation - the people using the cans must separate the rubbish before throwing it away. "Our main problem in this will be absent-mindedness," said Donald Whiston of Physical Plant, whose office is implementing the new plan. "People must break their old habits and think before they throw things away."

The "Double Wastebasket Plan," as it is called, is the first of MIT's recycling plans to be handled by Physical Plant. It should require no extra work

from the custodians. Collection from the two different types of receptacles will be made on alternate nights, so the janitors will not have to make extra trips and the rubbish can be kept separate.

"Basically, this plan is just updating rubbish collection to include recycling, which is going to become an environmental necessity," Gross said when interviewed. He stressed that this plan would not involve dorms or laboratory areas, because of the greater problems of separation in these areas. He added, "Most of the people we talked to were enthusiastic about recycling - they just couldn't make the extra effort needed before."

When asked about costs, Whiston said, "We plan to break even the first year; the costs of extra containers and dumpsters will offset the reduction in removal costs and the money made selling the paper. After the first year, we might make money. Even if we lose money," he added, "the environmental good and the example set by MIT will offset the loss."

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Placement sees promising job outlook

By Jonathan Weker

Acting as a barometer of the American economy, the Alumni Placement Office showed a 28 percent decrease during the period from July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972 in the number of MIT graduates using the office's services to find employment, as compared with fiscal year 1971.

Reflecting another aspect of the economy, the number of companies and government agencies interviewing graduating seniors through the Career Planning Office last year was 17% less than the previous year's total.

However, according to the recently issued report of the Career Planning and Placement office, the 1971-72 period ended on an upward trend as several companies that had not been expected to visit MIT made last minute arrangements to do some recruiting here.

Placement officials expressed some cautious optimism about the new direction the engineering employment market is taking. "I think that's an indication that business is picking up," commented Ms. Kathleen Gallery, Alumni Placement Officer, of the fact that 705 Alumni used the office in fiscal year 1972 as opposed to 972 the previous year.

"I don't think MIT graduates are having as much trouble finding jobs as other persons," Gallery continued. "The notion that there is a shortage of jobs for engineers is untrue."

According to Assistant Dean Robert K. Weatherall, Director of the Career Planning and Placement Office, there is a good market for persons with undergraduate degrees in engineering.

The situation is somewhat worse for bachelor degree holders in science, and the hardest hit are those with degrees in humanities.

"We're not yet back at the point where there is a scramble for engineering students," Weatherall remarked, "but I'm sure there will be."

Nonetheless, the outlook of the office is still primarily a cautious one, a holdover from the fiscal '71 recession year. "People getting PhD's at MIT are still having trouble," according to Gallery.

"People used to come in here with a secure job looking for a better one," she added. "Now they come in here unsure of their present ones."

The 17 percent drop in recruiting companies and government agencies during the 1971-72 fiscal year demonstrated a continuation of the trend from the previous year, when 24% fewer recruitment officers visited MIT than did during fiscal year 1970.

The most noticeable drop occurred among chemical, computer, and defense firms, Weatherall indicated. However, there was a corresponding de-

crease in the number of MIT seniors seeking interviews with visiting representatives. There are no figures available to date of how many seniors interviewed last year, but Weatherall estimates the number to be in the vicinity of 1100.

According to the Career Planning and Placement Office report, this downswing in job-seeking graduates is part of an overall change in attitude on the part of students resulting from the changes in the job situation that have occurred in recent years.

"One hesitates to fault the students for not pursuing more ardently the jobs company and government recruiters had to offer," the report states. "One is inclined to respect their realism. They looked elsewhere to market their aptitude and skills."

The number of MIT graduates going to medical schools was the highest ever, and a significant

number are beginning law school. The total number of persons continuing their education in graduate schools remains virtually unchanged from previous years; however, the office acknowledges that there has always been a tendency for persons majoring in the sciences at MIT to go on for a PhD.

Those who did seek employment after finishing school at MIT last June were discriminating in their choices despite the depressed state of the market. Graduates generally took jobs with firms who had a reputation in research fields. "Students prefer companies that are advancing the state of the art," Weatherall commented.

Many other June graduates considered modifying the career directions they had previously chosen, or changing fields altogether. At any rate, unemployment among graduating students remains low. What disturbs the

Career Planning and Placement Office is that they feel many persons could have found more suitable positions had they used the services which the office provides.

In fact the greatest obstacle the office faces is obscurity. The dilemma posed by Weatherall is that too many students simply are not aware of what can be done for them behind the doors of E19-455. Besides arranging job interviews with major employers and giving advice to prospective employees, the office contains an extensive library of graduate school catalogs for most fields in both the U.S. and abroad.

Weatherall also expressed an interest in simply talking to students whom the Career Planning and Placement Office cannot help otherwise. "The idea we want to get across is that this is a place where students can come to shoot the bull."

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Deficit IV: Is MIT running a deficit?

By Paul Schindler

Ever since Jerome Wiesner and Paul Gray took over their duties as chief officers of MIT, the Institute has been slicing away at its operational budget. Victims of fate, they may someday be remembered more for what they had to do than what they did of their own free will.

The pair were approved by the MIT Corporation in March of 1971, took over in July, and were formally put in office in October. Their first task was to pull the Institute back from the brink of financial insolvency. Immediately upon taking over, the pair decided that the trend of the MIT budget had to be turned around.

Dr. Jerome Wiesner characterized the Institute's position last fall (*The Tech*, November 19, 1971, in the second of a three part series on the MIT budget), when he was asked if the budget cutting indicated a crisis: "... I don't think so. A crisis is when you have no choice, a position we might have gone to in two or three years... We have to fight the problem now, while we are still flexible."

Six-Year History of Operating Gap and Demand for Unrestricted Funds

Operating Gap (\$ thousand)		
Fiscal year	Budget	Actual
1972 (projection)	4,021	—
1971	3,079	1,883
1970	1,968	1,206
1969	682	—
1968	400	—
1967	410	—
1966	0	—

Total Demand for Unrestricted Funds in Operations (\$ thousand)

Fiscal year	Actual
1972 (projection)	5,890
1971	4,907
1970	4,636
1969	2,203
1968	841
1967	866
1966	703

So it was that the battle was joined. At that time, MIT was in the middle of fiscal '72 (fiscal years here end in July, and are named after the year in which they end), making budget plans for fiscal '73, and looking at recently derived final figures for fiscal '71. That year had ended with a five million dollar demand for unrestricted funds to be used in operations; a frightening figure when compared with the 660,000 dollar comparable figure for 1966. Immediate cuts were instituted for the year then in progress, and plans were made for cuts in fiscal '73.

With cuts made in '72 and '73, and more planned for '74, in what Wiesner described as "not a pleasant process for anyone," the Institute budget cutting cycle seems entrenched for the near future.

Why did it happen?

There is no blame to be placed for the Institute's problems, at least not on anyone who holds office here in Cambridge. It could be said that the fault lies with the Nixon administration, and with the Congress, or with the inscrutable gods of "the economy." In any case, the figures tell a straightforward story. Throughout the early sixties, MIT and the US space and defense establishments were in a high-speed growth mode. Research money grew by leaps and bounds as did the Institute. Plans were made based on a continuation of this growth.

Nixon took office in January of 1969, and brought with him the so-called "Nixon recession." No one could conceivably have foreseen the downturn, so budgets were set for business as usual. Suddenly, the unrestricted funds used went up from 800 thousand to 2.2 million between FY '68 and FY '69, then to 4.6 million, where the figure hovered.

By the time the economy was headed down, the year long time lag of the budget had caught everyone flat-footed. Then too, most people were certain that the decreased research and educational money from the government would be increased again. It took time to overcome the inbuilt inertia of an organization as large as MIT. Finally, in the fall of '71, when the '69, '70 and '71 figures added

up to 11.7 million dollars, action could no longer be delayed.

MIT was in a growth mode, the rest of the world was not. This was changed.

What is a deficit?

The Institute actually has many budgets, some of which exist on the school level, many on the departmental level, and only a few of which are Institute-wide. The key budget is the "educational and general operations" budget, because education is the key task which the Institute performs. This budget specifically excludes the D-Lab and the Lincoln Lab expenditures, as well as all DSR research, which is funded from the outside. This budget contains the money which runs support services and the central Institute.

Chancellor Paul Gray, who is doing much of the budget analysis for the Institute, has defined the deficit as "the amount of unrestricted income which must be used to pay operating expenses." In addition to the operating gap defined in the chart, there are some other education-related expenses which MIT must work on separately: unrecovered overhead, underpaid tuition for federal fellowships, and curriculum development.

The deficit which MIT speaks of is not a reduction of endowment or capital assets: it is a mis-allocation of resources which, if it goes uncorrected, could eventually become a drain on endowment or assets. The money is there: MIT does not leave bills unpaid at the end of the year. But the concern is that if the deficit remained unchecked, it would eventually overwhelm available income. It has been decided that these revenues should be able to cover these expenses.

Other universities are much worse off than MIT. Our 1971 deficit of 4.9 million was income which Institute officers thought should have gone to better use. If Yale is talking about a 1.1 million dollar deficit, they are talking about a reduction of their basic endowment.

What really happened?

The Institute is involved in a continuing process of revision of budget estimates, both before and during any fiscal year. If the outlook improves, more money might be released. If it worsens, the reins might be pulled in a bit. In any case, no one knows anything for sure until the books are closed and checked; a process usually completed by mid-August or early September.

Last year, the predicted deficit in May of '71 for FY '72 was 5.9 million dollars. By May of '72, the prediction was lowered to 4.0 million dollars. It turned out to be 2.9 million dollars. The drastic cuts (10-15% in some administrative areas, including the Dean for Student Affairs Office, 5% in most schools) budgeted for this year began to have their psychological effect in the tail end of last year. As then-dean of Student Affairs Dan Nyhart put it, "The whole community has to pull together to solve [the budget problem]."

Educational and General Operations Budget	
Expenses	
Academic (5 schools plus the libraries)	
General and administrative	
Student-related G&A	
Physical plant	
Auxiliary services (housing, dining, and MIT Press—offset by income below)	
Contingency reserve	
Total expenses	
Revenues and funds	
Tuition (including medical fees and Summer Session)	
Endowment income for general purposes	
Other investment income and funds	
Contract allowances from indirect charges	
Auxiliary services (see note above)	
Total revenues and funds	
Excess of expenses over revenues and funds	
Adjustment for unexpended budgets, non-recurring operations, and cost sharing with private foundations	
Operating gap	

In a unique and unexpected combination, expenses went down and income went up during the last fiscal year. Some of the changes might have been predictable, but standard accounting practice is always to assume the worst.

Income rose due to a one-time only windfall of money from the Department of Defense. Military research projects are charged a tentative overhead rate, based on estimated costs for any one year. Then the Institute determines actual costs, and negotiates a final rate. There is usually a lag in this process; during the last fiscal year, however, '69, '70 and '71 negotiations were completed, and as Gray put it "We won more arguments than we lost."

Expenses were down, as the budget underestimated underexpenditure, probably as a direct result of the new budget cuts. There is always some slack planned for unused monies: for FY '72, by May of 1971 it was budgeted at \$.5 million. By May of '72 the estimate was 1.1 million dollars. When the year ended in July, about 1.5 million dollars remained unspent. The obvious explanation is that as positions fell vacant in the later half of last year, they were simply not filled (hire a person in January and fire him in July?). Some programs headed for termination were also dropped early.

According to Gray, there is no "punishment" for a section of the Institute that underspends. (The federal system usually reduces a budget in the following year if it was underspent the previous year.) As a matter of fact, Gray is trying to work out the details of a "carry-over" plan, in which under or over expenditure would be carried into the new fiscal year, in the hopes of encouraging more accurate budget processes.

Sources of Unrestricted Funds (\$ thousand)		
Source	1971 (actual)	1972 (budget)
Patent resources fund	1,105	1,200
Use of facilities funds	739	700
Unrestricted gifts	721	1,300
Total current funds	2,565	3,200
Prior year balances	2,880	0
Total unrestricted funds	5,445*	3,200

*Includes \$538 used for current non-operational needs.

Last year's budgeted expectation of unrestricted income would not have covered the expected deficit, as shown in the chart. However, actual income was about 2.2 million dollars more than expected, primarily because of four large bequests. The total of small gifts and bequests was almost exactly the expected 1.3 million dollars.

The figure under "use of facilities" is charged to research, and is based on 2% of the assessed book value of the physical plant, so it will go up some when the new Electrical Engineering building is occupied. About half of the money is shown here; the other half is used for internal space changes. There is some concern that an unusual amount may be needed to renovate the insides of Building 10 when most of the EE department moves out of it.

Since the actual unrestricted income exceeded the demand for it by 2.5 million dollars, one might ask what was done with it. One million went to Ash-down renovation (although another 2.5 million dollars will eventually be needed from other sources to complete the process), while the other 1.5 million dollars will be added to the endowment in some yet to be determined fashion (probably some form of faculty development funds). Gray stated that these are the kinds of uses to which the Institute prefers to put unrestricted money. "Operations are necessary, but in some sense, many contributors feel that money contributed to operations is money down a rathole. One year and it's gone. We would prefer to put the money into an asset with lasting value and purpose."

Who is still growing?

There are still some sections of the Institute that continue to grow in a time of austerity; and there are no total casualties yet. Biology, the most rapidly growing department at MIT, is now

second only to Electrical Engineering in terms of undergraduate enrollment, passing both math and physics in the last year. Its budget will continue to grow due to this student interest. The same goes for the joint Harvard-MIT Health Sciences and Technology program.

In general, however, the Institute is still in a budget cutting mode, and Gray sees small chance of any great amount of money coming back in over the short haul.

The budget cycle for FY '74 is in the formative stages. Targets will be set within a month, with objectives being determined for operating managers by early November. The budget should be virtually complete by February.

Divestment of D-Labs

The complete divestment of the independent operating division known as the Charles Stark Draper laboratories will probably be complete by July 1 of this year. It will have both recurring and one-time only effects on the Institute, particularly in terms of overhead.

The one-time only effect will probably amount to about one million dollars, and will result from under-recovery of overhead. With a smaller pool of research funds sharing the same, basically unchanged, fixed costs of running the overall Institute, the effective overhead rate will go up, and it will be difficult if not impossible to get grants to go up by a corresponding amount.

Actual under-recovery the first year will probably come out to be about two million dollars, with the second million a recurring cost to the Institute. Fixed costs are now shared by DSR, educational activities, D-Labs and Lincoln Labs (each of these groups being about equal size). The added cost to the educational section will be about one million dollars annually, and that might contribute to the deficit, unless matching income is found.

Feedback and the Budget Cycle

Feedback on the budget is not very precise at the macro-level upon which final budget decisions are made. It is difficult if not impossible to tell just exactly where budgeted money goes in the end; whether the rough correspondence between final spent figures and budgeted figures really means a correspondence between goals and reality. On the departmental (or micro) level, the budgets are subject to close scrutiny. Or at least they are supposed to be.

But there is the problem of a one-year time lag before lessons can really be learned by an organization the size of MIT. For example, the budget will soon be prepared for FY '74; the only final figures now available are for FY '72. There is an in-built delay time before result can influence plan.

One idea which fascinates the administration at this time, and which they are looking into is this: MIT is burdened with a large number of fixed costs (costs which do not vary with the amount of time or number of students using the place). Is there a way to increase income, without raising tuition or lowering academic standards?

Continuous News Service

The Tech

Since 1881

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Joe Kashi '72, John Kavazanjian '72; Contributing Editors

Alex Makowski '72; Advertising Manager

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MIT's job supermarket

By Wendy Peikes

A visitor to room 5-119, on practically any weekday, will find students clustered around a bulletin board, copying information from pieces of paper tacked onto it.

This is the Student Employment Office, headed by Mr. Dan Langdale. It acts as a clearing-house for students wanting jobs and employers seeking their services. The job board, according to Langdale, is like the classified section of a newspaper. Jobs are filled through it, but many students are hired without ever referring to it. The office performs other services, such as providing paper work involving salaries and advising employers and students about the job market. It sometimes acts as an intermediate party to solve problems between employers and employees.

In 1970, jobs became part of MIT's financial aid package, which caused an increase in the number of jobs required. The number of available jobs has also increased, so there is at present a balance between work and jobs.

During the course of the year, most students seeking jobs are able to find them. But, as the average student cannot find employment for the number of hours that he would like, he usually winds up making less money than he expects.

Hourly wages vary according to the particular job. Most students work for no less than \$1.85 an hour, and few make more than \$3.75. The higher figure is usually associated with top-rate technical jobs.

The student wage scale attempts to reflect differences in job conditions. For example, a student working at a library desk can study while on the job, while one carrying a tray cannot. That partially explains the higher salary for dining service employees. Pleasantness is another factor. Most employers agree that someone who is up to his elbows in grease should make more money than one who

stacks books. The wage scale is presently being reviewed, and salaries are expected to increase by the spring.

Financial aid recipients must compete with other students for available jobs on an equal basis. There is no advantage to an employer if he hires a student who is expected by MIT to work, over one who is working for extra spending money. Theoretically, any financial aid recipient who cannot find employment is given a loan for the amount needed.

The only exception to these rules is the off-campus college work-study program. This is open only to scholarship students. They are given positions in local public or private non-profit agencies. Most of the work is "people-oriented," but some students in this program do research work.

Most available off-campus jobs are those that the public expects from an institute of technology. For example, math tutors, programmers, and computer operators are in demand. There is also a sizable number of babysitters needed.

There are usually not too many restrictions placed on possible employees. Job ads are posted the way the person wanting the services requests. If a ridiculous demand must be met, Langdale and his staff discuss the matter or explain that they cannot post an ad with those restrictions.

Most students ideally want jobs related to their major academic interest. If that is not possible, they would like to earn money in a field related to their nonacademic interests or hobbies.

Freshmen are usually limited to a relatively few types of jobs open to them, while upperclassmen tend to be hired for the more challenging jobs. A freshman can start out as a clerical worker, though, and work his way up, so that when he is a junior or a senior, he is consi-

dered a junior staff member. The DSR principally provides lab jobs, and most of these are filled by upperclassmen. Employers like to take advantage of a student's academic knowledge. Electrical Engineering majors have a slight advantage over others because of the rise in the amount of computer work available. A programmer can put in 15 to 20 hours on a project, while the average student employee works only eight to ten hours a week.

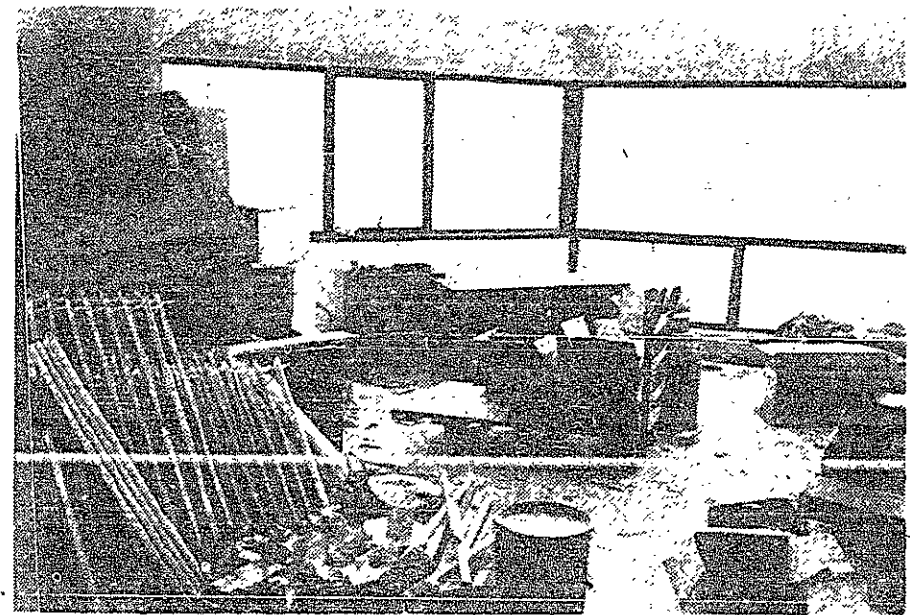
For most jobs, however, the main requirement is the knowledge that an MIT student brings with him. His major usually has little or no effect on the employment open to him. For on-campus jobs, especially, the only skills necessary are native ability and the desire to do well.

Langdale advises a student seeking a job not to believe that he is at a serious disadvantage because he cannot find employment by November 1. The job market is usually slow during this season, and will become more active as the term progresses.

Langdale also advises the fact that although the Student Employment Office is a good place to start looking for a job, it is by far not the only place.

Although some graduate students have moved in, much of Westgate II is still not ready for occupancy. [See story, page 1.]

Photos by Sheldon Lowenthal



SGS: Conflict simulation

By Ken Davis

If one should happen to wander up to the fourth floor of the Student Center or the "War Room" of the Walker Memorial building on any Saturday afternoon, one might chance upon a group of people pushing around toy soldiers, tanks and other miniature objects of war. This is not a group therapy center. It is a meeting of the Strategic Games Society.

The SGS is a group of students, many of them fanatics, who gather together to try to outsmart each other at various games that test intellect more than luck. Games deal with subjects ranging from history to economics to sports.

A large concern of the SGS is re-creating history. This is done in two major ways: miniatures and board games. In board games the players manipulate pieces representing military forces at various times in history. Miniatures give the participants a chance to produce model physical simulations of battles, complete with weapons, soldiers and scenery.

While the rules of some of these games fill volumes, simpler games are also available. Perhaps the most familiar one in the club's collection is *Risk*, a staple in many neighborhoods. The object of *Risk* is to clear — to conquer the world. *Diplomacy*, while offering merely Europe as a goal, allows the players to stab each other in the back as they sweep through the Balkans.

Why do normally sane, intelligent people take part in these seemingly insane activities? One member offered his opinion:

"There are several viewpoints. Many people do it for the fun of beating other people. A fair number are major military history enthusiasts — some will actually go into the military. Some are neo-Nazis. They get into simulating bloodshed because they know it's not their blood being shed."

Some of the more historically-inclined members of the SGS have attempted to create their own games. Most of the time, however, they simply relive some of history's more interesting events — World Wars I and II, the campaigns of Napoleon, and other wars large and small.

Examples of games played by the SGS are *PanzerBlitz*, simulating variations of the German campaign in Russia during World War II, *Jutland*, a World War I naval game which requires a large floor to serve as a playing area, and *Waterloo*, a replay of

one of history's most decisive battles.

One of the main topics of discussions at SGS meetings is new developments in war games. Current innovations include a series of Russian-German campaign games and a new concept in rules called double impulse movement. (In most war games, the sequence of turns is move-kill. Double impulse movement changes this sequence to move-kill-move.) Extensive bridge-like post mortems often take place at the close of games.

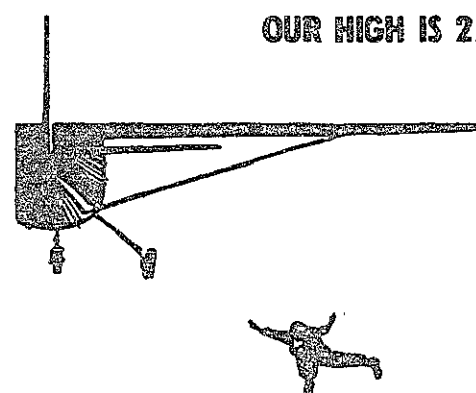
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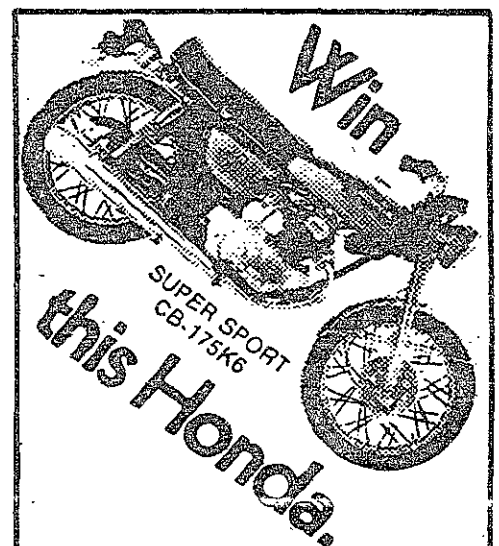
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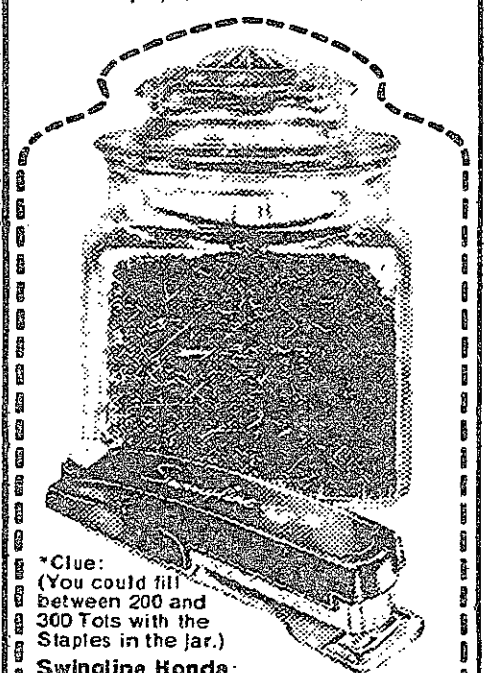


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EE building: under budget, on time?

By Cliff Ragsdale

Sometime in the near future the Tech Tool, in his meanderings around the 'Tute, will suddenly find below the "To Buildings 26 and 16" sign the numbers 36 and 38. In an instant, the worries of 6.251 will be lifted from his mind and he will speed down the various passageways and tunnels until he reaches the newly-completed Electrical Engineering and Research Lab of Electronics building.

However, if that same Animal of the Engineering world, were now to seek out the double-towered HQ of EE, he would find, much to his dismay, that there is no connecting tunnel from Building 26 to Building 36! He may rest assured that MIT, as number two (second only to the Pentagon on connecting passageways), will try harder and will soon complete an underground passageway. In fact, aside from constructing the connector, laying the tile floors, suspending the ceiling and setting up the interior partitions, the building is completed. With men already working on the insides, the completion date is set for late spring.

Before you start rifling through all those past issues of

The Tech, this will confirm your suspicions: The May 14, 1972 edition reported a fall 1973 finishing time. It also set construction costs at \$11 million — a figure close to the actual cost as it is now seen. Did *The Tech* get its original figures wrong? Not this time — the building is being completed ahead of schedule and within the budget.

Plans for the building were first announced in 1967 by the then-Dean of Engineering, Gordon Brown. As with any project like this, inputs as to what was needed and what was possible came from many sources — faculty, students, alumni, Planning Office and administration. The administration placed a ceiling on overall cost at \$14.5 million — this to include such costs as architect fees, moving costs and air conditioning along with the actual construction contract.

It now appears that overall costs will fall within the vicinity of \$14 million and that construction costs will run in the neighborhood of \$30,000 over the original estimate, which was slightly less than \$11 million. This percentage of excess is very low indeed and can easily be absorbed within the budget. The

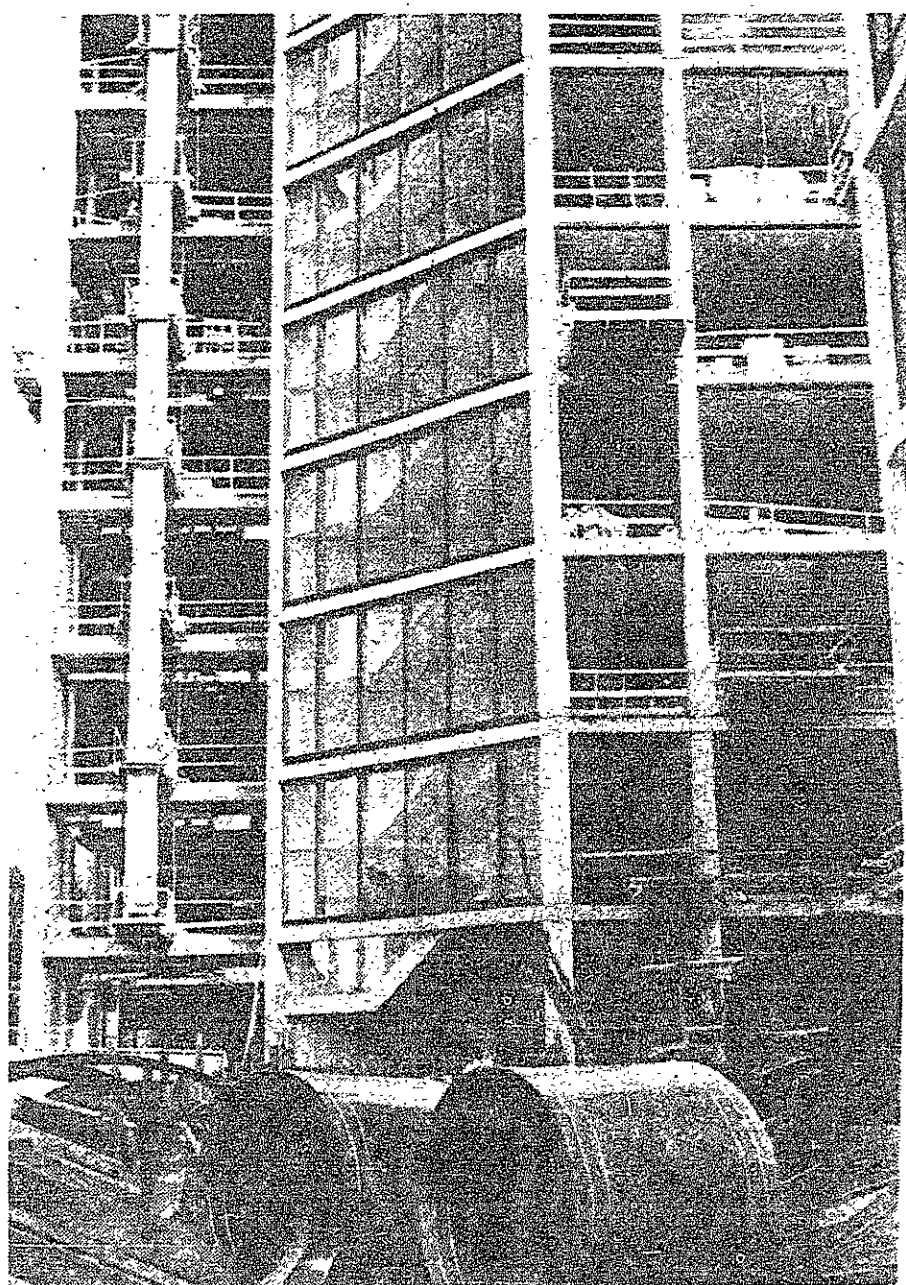
EE Department will move, starting May 29, 1973, hoping to complete the shift by the summer session. Research labs and the RLE will move over the summer, and the process should be completed by August 1 of next year.

The early completion date and the cost comes about mainly because changes have been kept to a minimum. The project has remained the same in terms of overall design, interior layout, and occupancy. In the words of Dean A. Powers, EE facilities officer, this "comes about by [everyone involved] agreeing to live with the building as designed and not make costly changes." Major changes, such as those that occurred during the construction of the Center of Space Research, can often add huge percentages to the final cost.

Other than undergraduate registration, the EE department, particularly in terms of the faculty, has stayed the same or been on the decrease in recent years. Powers sees the size of the building as being "adequate for several years to come" and being able to easily accommodate an increase in the department size in terms of personnel. Strikes, another potentially expensive variable, have not added appreciably to either cost or delay. The two strikes so far, by the Elevator Installers and the Insulation Installers, have not done any significant damage. A few things, such as a jump in the annual increment of cost per square foot of floor space have added some excess cost to the project.

The building, located between Buildings 24 and 26 and Vassar Street, consists of two towers comprising 220,000 square feet of floor area. The west one (Building 38) will be six stories high and will house the EE Department — the headquarters will be located on the fourth floor. One-half of the teaching assistants and many of the faculty not associated with research will move there. Service facilities and undergraduate labs are also planned.

The east tower (Building 36) will be eight stories high and will contain the RLE. The complex

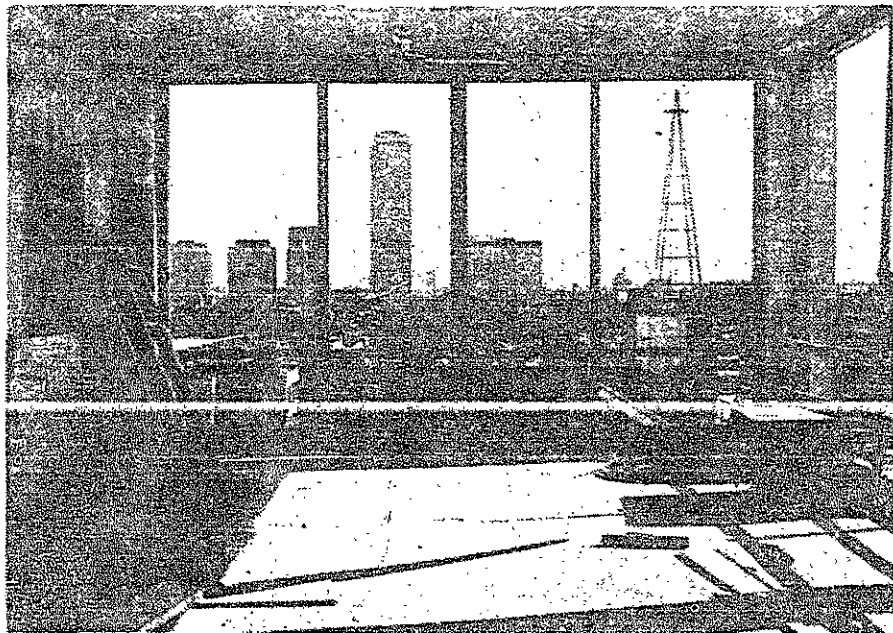


will have eight classrooms; 63,000 feet of lab space; 53,000 feet of office space; shops and commons facilities. Originally a conference center and a lecture hall, together costing \$3.5 million, were planned to connect the two buildings. Due to a combination of both cost and lack of real necessity, this was dropped in favor of corridors running in the basement and also on all six above-ground levels.

Certain facilities and labs such as the Electric Power Sys-

tem Research lab and the Strobe Lab will not move. As to the conversion of the space to be vacated, "the decisions have not been made." Hopefully these decisions will be forthcoming, possibly by the end of the month.

In the words of Paul Barrett of Physical Plant, "[We] look at it as good and had projects... Westgate II, for example, is a tough one — the EE building is a better one... it is a good project."



Photos by Joe Kashi

NOTES

* Application may be made to the Activities Development Board to obtain funds for capital expenditures and for minor space renovation. Recognized MIT community activities are eligible. Application forms may be obtained in room 7-101. Applications submitted by September 28 will be acted upon by October 16.

* An APO Open Project will be held on Saturday, September 23 at a NH Scout Camp; meet in the APO Office W20-415 at 9 am. For further info call x3-3788.

* Meeting of the MIT Committee for the Right to Choose — an undergraduate activity formed to work for better contraception and the repeal of abortion laws — will be held on Tuesday, September 26, at noon in 39-546. Elections of officers will be held. New members are welcome.

* Tours of the Science Library will be given Monday and Tuesday, September 25 and 26, at 12 noon and 5 pm each day. Meet in the Map Room, 14S-100.

* Tryouts for Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" are being held Thursday, October 5 at Shakespeare Society House, Wellesley College, from 3 to 9 pm. For information call 253-2150.

* MIT/Wellesley Upward Bound is an educational action program working with low-income high school students from Cambridge. Our school-term program needs individual and group tutors in all normal high school fields. Our office, 20C-006, will be open for tutoring sessions and staff available for orientation, training, and discussion. For more information please call Jim Daniels days, x3-5124 or nights, 494-8367 or dl 0851.

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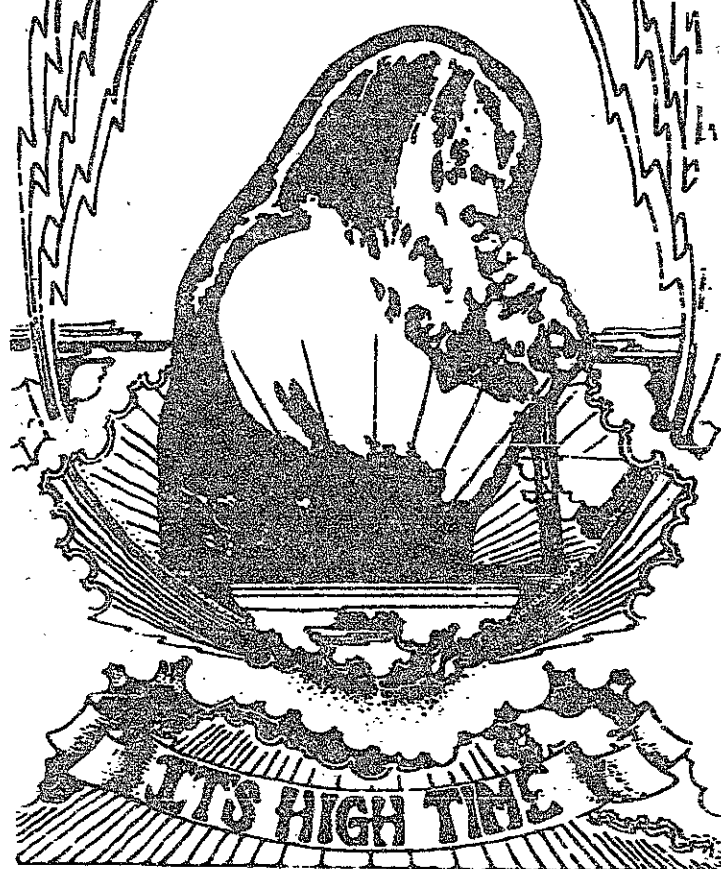
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WTBS dazzles crowd; Bldg 10 site of remote

Reviving a recently-dead tradition, WTBS pleased/irritated people far and wide last week with a day-long remote broadcast from the lobby of Building 10.

The complaints, registered by on-duty Campus Patrolmen, had to do with the volume level of the public address system the station was using. Primary complaints came from the Bursar's Office and Admissions Office personnel closest to the broadcast area. In a departure from years past however, no complaints were received from lecturers in 10-250.

The programming presented was a potpourri of the normal WTBS schedule, and included rock, folk and soul. Eight different announcer-engineer combinations operated the remote between 9 am and 6 pm, when programming returned to the station's main studios (located in 50-030, the basement of Walker Memorial).

The most popular segment was difficult to determine, as all personalities drew large crowds of passers-by no matter what the time of day or night. The WTBS soul program, "The Ghetto," which runs a varying late-night schedule, is probably the most popular college program in Boston, if phone calls are any indication. Dan Murphy and Harry Klein, both long-time popular music players, were well received, as was a special edition of the news, read in the lobby at 12:45 pm by *The Tech News* Editor P. Eugene Schindler. Schindler was also responsible for the overall remote, serving as producer of the program.

Schindler explained the purpose of the remote: "The station

always has problems getting freshmen interested. A high-visibility remote like this attracts attention, serves the educational function of telling people about the station and what it does, and generates a list of names which the station can follow up on." He went on to note that the station's follow-up effort in years past has been poor.

"There is also a great deal of confusion at the station about the WTBS role here at MIT," stated Schindler. "There is a long-simmering debate over the station constituency: do we serve MIT or do we serve Cambridge? The rather pragmatic philosophy which management seems to have developed is to try to serve both as best we can. So we are, at least partially, both an MIT activity and a Cambridge radio station."

There are currently no women at WTBS performing any regular station function, although this is more by accident than design. At one time there were several co-eds at the station, but their numbers dwindled as recruiting became less effective over the last few years.

"We're looking for as many good people as are interested in radio," Schindler concluded.



Editor named Paul Schindler) is shown hypnotizing an early afternoon crowd in the lobby of building 10.

Photo by David Tenenbaum

By his own admission, the announcer pictured above is a dropout from the Famous Announcer's school. He also a *The Tech News*

MIT fights bicycle theft

By Sharon Zito

It's the beginning of a new school year, a time of confusion for the student and a time of plenty for the kleptomaniac. It is during this period, when students are shuffling their possessions back and forth in the dorms and living groups and getting re-settled, that misplaced possessions become "misplaced" forever.

Perhaps the most vulnerable item is the bicycle, an often indispensable device for its owners. Bicycles of all sizes, colors, shapes, and models have overrun the MIT campus in recent years, and at the same time they are being "ripped off" in increasing numbers by amateurs and professionals — in locked, chained and bolted states as well in more inviting states. (In 1969, there were 177 reported bicycle thefts; in 1970, there were 196; and last year, 1971, there were 246, an increase of about 40% in the past two years.)

Because of this surge of crime on the campus, new preventative measures have been developed and implemented to thwart the would-be thief.

Within two weeks, Campus Patrol will begin "Operation Identification." Fifteen electric engravers will be passed around among the dorms and living groups, enabling bicycle owners to engrave some identification (preferably their social security number) on their bicycles. Campus Patrol suggests inscribing the ID on the chrome sprocket since anything engraved on paint can be filed off. (Operation Identification is not limited to just bicycles — the electric engraver can also be used on wood and plastic and is recommended for marking stereo equipment.) The service is free of charge and only requires asking at any dorm desk or the Campus Patrol on the second floor in the Armory.

Near buildings 3 and 5 in the parking lot/baggage area, there is an enclosed courtyard presently being transformed into a bicycle parking lot. There are new stands near buildings 8, 13 and 3 that are close to ramps and convenient doorways. Inside there is the building 13 basement and although there is an Institute regulation prohibiting bicycles to be parked inside buildings, it is loosely interpreted, to the point where bicycles are only removed by the Campus Patrol if they present a fire hazard or obstruct a passageway.

Besides being parked in a "relatively safe" place, bicycles must be locked. The Campus Patrol has a free pamphlet describing bicycle locks and chains with a run-down on the various sizes and what tests each type has withstood.

But with the general availability of boltcutters, it seems almost ridiculous to spend \$10, \$20, or \$30 for a chain and lock, no matter how strong, heavy, or impressive looking it appears to be. These chains and locks create a false sense of security for the owner, for they are easily and quickly destroyed with one smooth blow of a pair of three foot boltcutters cleverly concealed in a paper bag.

Because of this, the "Stopper" was invented. Developed through the ingenuity of two MIT students (formerly victimized bicycle owners), the "Stopper" consists of a foldable hoop and a padlock. Its total weight is four and one-half pounds. It is made entirely of a special alloy steel whose properties are such that no pair of boltcutters can cut it, the "cold attack" (liquid nitrogen, frozen...), has no effect, normal hacksaw blades, files, etc., are useless, and a large oxygen-

acetylene torch requires several minutes to cut it. A special tungsten carbide hacksaw blade requires an hour of continuous cutting and several blades to cut the Stopper.

When opened, the pear-shaped loop encloses an area 20" long and 12" wide. This will secure both wheels and the frame of 3, 5 and 10-speed bicycles to bicycle racks, small trees, posts, etc. It will secure the rear wheel and the frame to objects as large as a telephone pole. When not in use, the hoop folds in half and stores either within the frame of the bicycle or under the seat.

The hoop is coated with rubber to protect the bicycle from scratching. The padlock is plated to resist corrosion, and comes with a seven pin, tubular key tumbler.

Because of lack of funds, widespread manufacturing has been unavailable. For more information, write or call Wes Grandmont (528 Beacon Street, Boston), one of the unsung heroes responsible for the "Stopper."

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BENCHWARMER

By Sandy Yulke

With the first Intramural (IM) Council of the year coming up this Monday night, it seems a good time to discuss some of the more controversial and political aspects of the Council.

Foremost among the objections aimed at the Council is that it is run almost entirely by two or three fraternities. This is in fact a valid objection, for though the twenty-nine fraternities and Student House share only four of the votes assigned to living groups, they control almost all of the votes which are designated for managers of the different sports.

The way the IM Council works, there are 13 votes for the various living groups, in the form of one for each dormitory, and one for the Non-Resident Student Association, and the four previously mentioned. There are also 19 votes for the managers, one for each sport. (There are five more votes, one for each Executive Committee member, for a total of 32.) It is easy to see that controlling the managers votes means controlling the Council.

The present chairman of the Council, in the speech he made when he was elected last year (he ran unopposed), said that one of his goals as chairman was to make the Council more representative. To this end, he suggested some new rules, which have been approved by the Council and will take effect at the coming meeting. If used properly, they can help overcome some of the inequality that presently exists.

The changes are designed to give the dormitories a larger share of the votes and to encourage attendance on the part of all Council members. As it stands now, the eight dormitory votes will be divided up among the dormitory representatives present at the meeting, with a maximum of two votes per person. This means that the dorms will get all their votes if only four dormitory athletic chairmen attend, but only six if three are there, four for two, etc.

If the proxy rule, which states that a proxy may be held at a meeting only by a person who is not a Council member, is enforced (which it has not been in the past year), then the living groups may have a larger say in the affairs of the Council. The problem remains that a majority (19) of the votes (37) are held by the managers. Of the managers, only three are dormitory residents.

The majority of the manager and Executive Committee votes (16½ of 24) are held by members of only three fraternities. It is in this area that some changes are due.

The way for any living group to get more representation on the Council is to have a member of the living group become the manager of a sport. This can be accomplished through the athletic chairman encouraging a member of his/her living group to run for manager in a sport in which (s)he is qualified to do so. Though one does need to be an expert in the sport one wishes to manage, it can help to get one elected.

It also helps to speak to the manager from the previous year (names and addresses are available from the IM office, W32-123), or to come up through the ranks as a referee or assistant manager. (Referee and assistant manager are paid positions; contact the IM office if interested.)

Through the above procedures will not guarantee election, they are a step in the right direction. It might be pointed out that only seven of the 19 elections for managers last year were contested.

SPORTS

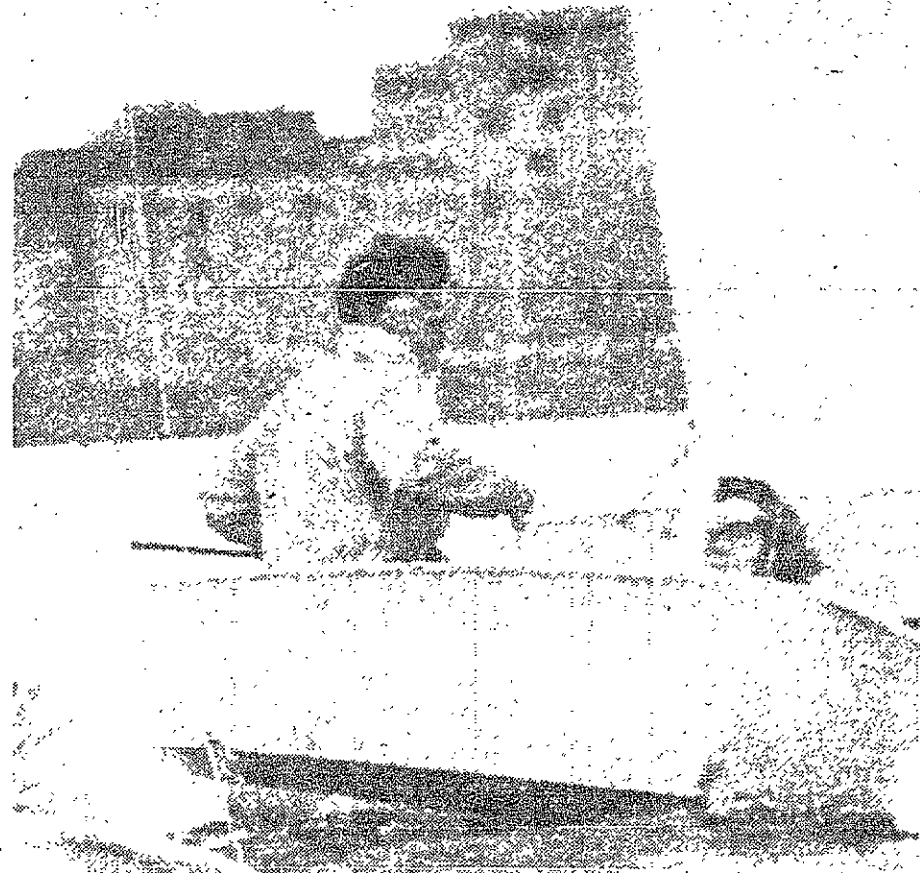
Sailing teams win starts

MIT's sailing teams opened their seasons on a successful note this past weekend, as they scored two first places and two seconds in regattas around New England.

The men's and women's varsities started off the action on Saturday with regattas at Tufts and Stonehill, respectively. Alan Spoon '73, with Dean Kross '73 crewing, and Steve Cucchiaro '74, sailing with Paul Erb '76, defeated host school Tufts in their new Lark sloops to place first in a seven-school fleet. Spoon placed second in A-division, winning three of the six races and taking second in another, while in B-division, Cucchiaro completely dominated the field by winning every race. Results of the regatta were: MIT 19½, Tufts 23, Bowdoin 36½, Yale 56, Boston University 62, Coast Guard Academy 64, and Colby 76.

Maria Bozzuto '73, with Caroline Chiles '76 and Joan Pendleton '76 crewing, sailed the Tech women's team to victory over Stonehill and Boston University at Stonehill. Miss Bozzuto took two firsts and a second for four points in three races, followed by Stonehill and BU both with seven, with Stonehill taking second on the tie-break.

Sailing in puffy and shifty winds at Boston University on Sunday, Walter Frank '74, Arsenio Nunez '74, Chuck



Tucker '75 and Randy Young '74 placed second in a regatta marred by six capsizings. Tucker and Young, co-skippering in B-division, tied for divisional honors. Results were: BU 20, MIT 23, Tufts 25, and Coast Guard Academy 25.

The MIT freshman team placed second in their first regatta, sailed at Tufts on Sunday. The event was won by the host school, with Yale placing third. Representing MIT were Paul Erb

and George Todd in A-division and Bob Colton, Larry Dubois, and John Anderson in B-division.

Events scheduled for this weekend include, for the varsity, an invitational at Harvard tomorrow and the Hap Moore Trophy at Coast Guard on Sunday. The women will compete in the New England Single-handed Championships at MIT, while the freshmen will travel to Yale for an invitational.

Opinion

PE: Advance placement

By Wilson Price

Another school year has started. It brings with it the inevitable prospect of seniors hassling the Athletic Department about physical education credit shortages. This year, however, there is an innovation (believe it or not) which may help to alleviate the problem of a second-semester program consisting of a lab, four lunch breaks, and three PE courses.

I'm referring, of course, to the "advance placement" exams now offered by the PE section of the Athletic Department. Anyone who feels he is qualified may attempt to place any one of 19 sports by performing with or in front of the appropriate instructor. In theory, this is great; there are a lot of qualified athletes here who lack the time to participate regularly. In practice, however, these tests are only as valuable as the administration of this program by the Athletic Department. Herein lie the problems:

First, it is extremely difficult to receive credit for ability in team sports. Admittedly, competence is easier to measure in

individual sports, but this should not inhibit the department from trying to observe whether or not a person is going to learn enough about football from a PE course to make it worth his time.

As another example, there are certain sports (such as swimming, skiing, scuba-diving, and skydiving) which have a national program with standardized requirements for certification of competence. In most of these sports, there is a point above which reasonable competence can be assumed. After all, who around here is qualified to judge a skydiver's ability? The mere fact that he's alive should be a significant recommendation.

The question of competency testing brings up another sore spot. The swim test has to be the Institute's second most archaic tradition, surpassed only by the Springfield Oval.

The Institute must spend an incredible sum of money each year on mailings telling all of us that we are in danger of drowning in the streets of Boston, so we'd better take the swim test to prove that they don't have to

worry about us. Perhaps, if these mailings were only done once a year, the department could save enough money, for example, to put in adequate time clocks at the pool. Without denying that swimming is a worthwhile pursuit, it is unlikely that it deserves as high a priority as that currently assigned to it.

Traditionally, the Athletic Department has been subject to great inertia when dealing with requirements. During the past semester, it appeared, this policy was revised — evidenced by the inclusion of women in the general requirement and by the availability of advanced standing exams. It is clear that both of these programs are going to require a break-in period before the department settles upon a routine.

It is imperative that both of the programs achieve what they were originally designed to do.

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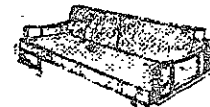
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